

Band (in anatomical and radiological context) A band is a general anatomical term used to describe a narrow, elongated structure composed of fibrous tissue, muscle, or other connective tissue. In medical imaging and dissection, "band" often denotes a linear structure that appears T2-hypointense on MRI and may represent ligaments, adhesions, fascial condensations, or vascular structures.

□ Anatomical Types of Bands: Fibrous bands: – Composed of dense collagen (e.g., falx cerebri, diaphragma sellae) – Function to stabilize or partition anatomical regions

Muscular bands: – Localized thickenings or divisions of muscle fibers (e.g., tendinous intersections)

Pathological bands: – Adhesions, post-surgical scar tissue, or aberrant fibrous structures

□ Appearance on Imaging: Typically low-signal (hypointense) on T1- and T2-weighted MRI

May be mistaken for small vessels, nerves, or artifacts

Difficult to identify reliably without surgical or histological correlation

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